

THE WESTERN CITIZEN.

VOLUME 58.

PARIS, BOURBON COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1865.

NUMBER 43

THE WESTERN CITIZEN.

J. L. WALKER, & CO.

PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.

THE WESTERN CITIZEN is published weekly at \$2.25 in six months—or \$10 at the end of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. Single copies at our counter five cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING PER SQUARE OF 12 LINES.

One insertion.	\$1.00
Each insertion.	0.25
Three months.	4.00
Six months.	6.00
Twelve months.	10.00
Obituary notices.	0.50

Job Work executed with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms.

R. M. KELLY,
Attorney at Law.

Office on Bank Row,
2 doors from Northern Bank.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Bourbon and adjoining counties.

Sept. 15-3m.

W. FITHIAN, M.D.,
PARIS, KY.

Will take pleasure in attending to all calls in his profession, either by night or day.

Office on Bank Row.

In the rear of John R. Thornton's Law Office, Residence on the corner of Pleasant and Main cross streets, at one of which places he may always be found, unless professionally absent.

May 13th, 1865.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Dr. Ed. Ingels and Cary N. Hawes

HAVING entered into partnership, will practice Medicine and Surgery in the town of Paris and surrounding country.

July 14-4t.

Consumption, Chest and all Respiratory Diseases cured by Medicated Inhalation.

DR. J. WISE, Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, and Heart.

Also, Eye & Ear, Liver, Stomach, Skin, Nerves, Senility,

all Female Diseases, Rheumatism, Headache, Catarrh of the Head, Dyspepsia, all Impurities of the Blood, Paralysis, Fits, Diseases of Children, Herbs, Asthma, & all Diseases successfully treated.

Dr. J. Wise may be consulted at the Bourbon House, Paris, Ky., September 24th and 25th, and Cynthia, Rankin House, Sept. 23rd and 24th, and will be at Louisville on the 25th and 26th.

No charge for consultation at his rooms. He has been for many years Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, and also Surgeon of the New York General Infirmary, and has had twenty five years experience in the treatment of flagging or obstructive complaints. Persons afflicted with any of these complaints may rest assured of a judicious and reliable treatment to be cured, and invalids suffering should call without delay. Cancers or any of the malignant growths will be treated with a specific that effectually cures without the use of the knife, caustics and without pain. It is one of the greatest discoveries of the age.

Sept. 1, 1865-6m.

DR. A. M. DAVISON

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Paris and surrounding vicinity. Also takes pleasure in attending to all kinds of Dental work, and that he has a new Anaesthetic agent by which the extraction of teeth is attended with little or no pain, without injury to the nervous system.

Office up stairs over R. H. Hanson's Law Office, on Broadway, Paris, Ky.

Dec. 21.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

Amongst the Ladies of Paris!

FOR they never fail to get good pictures of their little babies at

B. W. ROSE'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Corners of Main & Broadway, Paris, Ky.

Sept. 8, 1865.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

1 HAVE JUST COMMENCED OPERATING

in the Peacock's Photograph Gallery, corner of Public Square, and nearly opposite Mrs. Thurston's Hotel, where I shall be glad to see my old patrons and all who may favor me with a call.

Photographs of all kinds of copy will be executed in the very best style.

Photographs of all kinds colored at artists' prices.

R. L. GRINNAN.

Paris, Aug. 10, 1864.

Carpenter & Mullens

—NEW—

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.

WE are now prepared to make Photographs

any size or style required, unsurpassed in finish and elegance by any.

Copies of old pictures taken and enlarged to any size. Pictures taken on rainy weather equal to those taken in fine weather. Photographs painted in water colors and India ink.

CARPENTER & MULLEN:

JOHN B. DONALDSON.

August 25, 1865-3m.

AUCTIONEER.

I WILL keep a register of my engagements at the City Office. Persons desiring my services can do so at any time when I will be employed and can fix their date accordingly.

S. M. HIBLER.

WHEAT! WHEAT!!

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS OF GOOD

White Wheat, for which the highest mar-

ket price will be given.

W. SHAW.

Nov. 11-4t.

NOTICE!!

WE are anxious to close up all

our accounts with you as soon as possible. We there-

fore request ONE AND ALL, to come forward

and settle, as far as possible, as soon as possible.

GARRETT, SPEARS & CO.

Call and see and give me a trial.

B. J. CLAY.

Paris, Sept. 15-4t.

April 21, 1865.

W. SHAW.

NOTICE!!

THIS FINE JACK WILL STAND THE

present season, at my farm, 3 miles from

Paris on the Winchester road, at eight dollars to

hire a mare with foal.

GARRETT, SPEARS & CO.

Call and see and give me a trial.

B. J. CLAY.

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KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

UP TRAINS
Leave Covington at 6.00 A. M., and 2.35 P. M.
Arrive at Paris at 10.14 A. M., and 6.49 P. M.
Arrive at Lexington at 11.10 A. M. and 7.45 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS

Leave Lexington at 4.45 A. M., and 12.50 P. M.
Arrive at Paris at 3.25 A. M., and 4.41 P. M.
Arrive at Covington at 10.12 A. M., and 6.00 P. M.

The morning train from Covington, and the of

the noon train from Lexington, connect with the

Nicholasville train.

Mr. S. H. Parvin is our Advertising Agent in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The first Monday in next month is Court of Claims. Those, to whom the county is indebted, must present their claims on that day, for allowance.

We have received the first number (November) of the second volume of "Hours of Home," a popular monthly devoted to Religious and Useful Literature, published by Chas. Scribner & Co., New York.

We again commend this work to our readers, as one of the best periodicals in the land. It is not sectarian in its character, but contains such articles moral and religious, as all christians will read with great pleasure.

The contents of the present number are all able, interesting and entertaining. The work is only \$3 per annum.

Mr. Thos. C. Jones, of this county, sold a few days ago 19 hogs, averaging 323 pounds, at \$11 50 per hundred.

The dwelling of W. W. Alexander, Esq., of this place, was entered on last Tuesday afternoon, while the family were absent, and robbed of jewelry and money to the amount of some \$1,200. The articles were in a reticule, which was hanging up in a wardrobe. Nothing else was disturbed in the house.

Capt. Richard Hawes, has sold his large frame dwelling house, on Main Street, to Geo. M. Belford and others, for \$6,000. The house was originally built for a boarding school, and is to be occupied hereafter for a Female School.

The Hon. Garrett Davis, on Friday last, filed a petition in the Bourbon Circuit Court against the Kentucky Central Railroad and Generals Brisbin and Palmer, claiming \$10,000 in damages, for carrying several of his slaves out of the State, under Palmer's and Brisbin's orders. The Hon. B. J. Clay has also brought a similar suit, claiming 40,000 in damages.

Maj. S. M. Hilder sold, last week, to Mr. Thos. K. Marsh and others, his farm, containing about 270 acres, about 2 miles from Paris, on the Mayville Pike, for \$105 per acre.

We understand that the Kentucky Central Railroad Company has issued orders to its conductors to stop the transportation of slaves, except they are provided with written orders from their owners.— Several slaves, who presented military passes, were refused transportation on the road during last week.

Mr. Ossian Edwards offered his farm, at auction on 19th inst., but withdrew it on a bid of \$134 50 per acre. The farm contains 210 and is situated about 6 miles from Paris, on the Kiser Station pike. We understand, that he has since privately sold it at \$140 per acre.

Some time since an accident occurred at Frankfort killing four or five and mutilating some six or seven persons. Suits have been brought against the Frankfort Railroad in sums varying from \$25 to \$50,000 in each case. The President of the railroad obtained a change of venue and the cases will come up at the fall term of the Henry county Circuit Court.

Mr. H. B. Clay's splendid thoroughbred mare, "Ascension," killed herself on the 19th inst., by running against a tree. She was a very fine animal, being a full sister to "Balloon," and valued at \$2,000.

The Owensboro, Ky., Monitor states that many of the peach and cherry trees in that neighborhood are out again in full bloom.

The afternoon down train on the Covington and Lexington Railroad ran off the track near Boyd's Station last Friday, smashing up one of the cars, but fortunately killing no one. One of the attaches of the train was severely bruised.

R. A. Alexander, the famous stock-raiser, pays tax, in Woodford county, Ky., on an income of \$13,300—the largest income in that county.

The Lexington Observer, of Saturday last, says:—

James Kinney, a policeman in Ward No. 1, shot a couple of negro soldiers on last Tuesday, under the following circumstances: The negroes were pulling down his fence, when Mr. Kinney ordered them to cease, which they took no notice of, further to make some impudent replies, when Kinney fired several shots at them, wounding each, one in the arm, the other in the leg. We understand Kinney has not been molested.

Gen. D. C. Buell, who has beenjourneing in Lexington, Ky., for several days, was honored by his many friends and admirers there with a splendid complimentary dinner at the Phoenix Hotel on Friday evening. Remarks appropriate for the occasion and the times were made by Hon. George S. Shanklin, General John P. Houston, James B. Beck, General Leslie Combs, Dr. W. S. Chipley, and others, to which General Buell replied in a beautiful speech, expressing the hope that all of the States would soon be restored to their former positions of equality and power with the Government.

Military Affairs in Kentucky

We publish below the proclamation of the Mayor of Lexington, and Gen. Brisbin's order, as well as several telegrams, from Washington, the last of which enlarges Gen. Palmer's Administration in our State:

Notice.—The congregation of colored persons in this city, claimed to be slaves, by the neighboring farmers and others, has become an evil of such magnitude as to require correction. It is, therefore, hereby notified to such owners and claimants, that unless such colored persons are removed from the city to the homes of the claimants, by the 25th day of this month, legal proceedings will be instituted, under the State law, to compel compliance. The City Marshal and his assistants shall at once make out a roll of the age, sex, and claimant of all colored persons going at large in this city, and hand a copy to the City Attorney, for proper legal proceedings.

JOSEPH WINGATE, Mayor.

—October 17, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON, KY., October 20, 1865.

To the Mayor of the City of Lexington, Ky.:

Sir.—In accordance with instructions

from Major General Palmer,

commanding Department of Kentucky,

I desire to call your attention to a

certain proclamation, purporting to be issued

by you, notifying all owners of claimants

of slaves, that, unless they remove them,

before the 25th inst., legal proceedings will

be instituted against them, and to inform

you that this shows a total disregard of the

rights of these persons, who were once

slaves, and a determination to reduce them

to the condition from which they have just

escaped; and that the military authorities

will protect all the people of this city, to

which your proclamation alludes, and that

no portion of them can be seized and

removed from the city, at the mere

will of persons who may choose to do so;

without discussing the question whether

there is, in point of law, any person in the

city who can be truthfully called the owner

of any other person, the wives and children

of discharged soldiers, and soldiers

now in service are under the special protec-

tion of the military authorities, and all

people of the State are presumed to be free

and will be treated accordingly, until their

deeds are received to the contrary.

Very respectfully,

JOS. S. BRISBIN,
"Brig. Gen. Com.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 15, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Since the abrogation of martial law, no colored persons are allowed to cross on the ferries boats on the Ohio river unless known to the ferryman to be free. Not more than one in a hundred can cross. What shall I do?

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

On yesterday ferries boats across the Ohio refused to carry colored persons on passage issued under Department Orders, No. 32.

I have ordered the post commandant to require them to do so. The alarm amongst the negroes upon the report of the withdrawal of martial law, of which I have no official information, renders this course necessary. Am I right? Immediate.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1865.

Major General Palmer:

Major-General Thomas having reported in favor of your retaining the command in Kentucky, and approving your administration of the department the President has approved his report and overruled the application made for your removal.

By order of the President.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
A. A. General.

General Brisbin writes from Lexington, on the 21st, inst., in reference to a statement that there are 20,000 colored troops in Kentucky: "We have but 10,000, and 4,000 are now being mustered out. There are not quite 2,000 white troops in the State, and when the muster, now on, is over, 7,000 troops left in the State." The statement that there were 20,000 colored troops in the State was made to the President by a delegation of Kentuckians, and based upon the report of the Medical Director of the State.

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A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated 23d instant:

A meeting of Union men was held at General Brisbin's headquarters on Saturday afternoon. The meeting was held with closed doors, and the proceedings kept from the public. Hon. Sam'l McKey, M. C., Dr. Breckinridge, Hon. Milton Rice, D. S. Goodloe, Gen. Burbridge, and other leading Union men were present.

The Lexington Observer & Reporter, of Wednesday last, says:

The failure of the Mayville and Lexington Railroad Company was a severe blow to the prosperity of both places, but particularly so to Mayville. The road is in the hands of owners who have ample means to complete it, and from conversations with some of the principal parties we believe that it only needs a little encouragement to induce them to do so. That the road when once finished would yield a profit, besides being highly beneficial to the public, is, we think, beyond doubt. Some movement ought to be made to re-establish the enterprise. If the present owners are not willing to go on with it, steps should be taken to vacate their charter and let it be done by those who have. It is ten or twelve years since the road passed into their hands, and they have done nothing towards its completion. They will have no right to complain should they find the public patience exhausted."

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THE WESTERN CITIZEN

The Liberty, lone that gives the flower,
Offering life its taste and perfume,
And we are weeds without it.—Copper

PARIS, KENTUCKY,
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1865.

We invite attention to the article upon our first page, in relation to the Paris, Irvine and East Tennessee Railroad. The President of the Company, Mr. P. G. Finn, of Erie, Pa., in a letter to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, dated Oct. 16, says:—

The Paris, Irvine & East Tennessee Railroad Company are now fully organized, and are now negotiating with European capitalists with a flattering prospect of bringing a sufficient amount of capital into the treasury of the Company to construct and equip the road at an early day.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, dated Oct. 24, says:—

There is a great desire to possess the bonds of the Irish Republic, and extravagant premiums are offered for them. It is said that a lady proposed to give \$500 for \$100 in bonds of the first number. There are five denominations of them and they are of superior engraving. The company deem their execution a triumph in art. An accessible and commodious building is to be obtained in New York for the Irish government. The general directors and officers of the government will occupy it. All have made up their minds that American Fenianism will move on now a larger and more telling scale.

A letter from Estill Springs, Ky., published in connection with the above, gives the following route for the road:—

The route, in my judgment, from Paris, would be up the valley of Stoner creek, leaving Wincherville, Ky., to the right in going south; thence over to the waters of Luliberg creek, striking near Kiddville, Clarke county, Ky.; thence along the Indian old fields to Luliberg, crossing it at the mouth of Old Field Branch, thence over a gentle rise to Brush Creek, a tributary of Red river, thence along the valley of Brush creek to Red river, thence crossing Red river below the mouth of Brush creek to Estill county, thence along the base of the mountains to or near Irvine, Ky., thence crossing Kentucky River at Mouth Station, Camp Creek, thence up to W. Fork Station, Camp Creek to Turkey Foot, thence taking the main divide between the waters of the South Fork of Kentucky river and Rock Castle river, continuing it, crossing Sixmile Creek, thence to Manchester, or near it, the salt works in Clark county; thence up the valley of Goose Creek to the main divide between the waters of the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers; thence passing through or over the divide to Richland creek; thence down it to Barboursville; thence up the valley of the Coopersland to Cumberland Ford; thence crossing the Cumberland, and then up Yellow creek to Cumberland Gap; thence to Knoxville, connecting with the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, and with the Abingdon road, &c. This is the most feasible route from Irvine, Ky., up the main Kentucky river by Proctor, Ky., and thence up south fork of Kentucky river, an then to Manchester, is a good route, but not equal to Station Creek and Dividing ridge route named. But few tunnels will have to be made on the proposed route. On each inexcusable coal and iron mine, and fields, passing through them from the time you pass Irvine, Ky., twelve or fourteen miles; in fact, passing through fine lands from Brush Creek to Cumberland Gap, and fine forests of oak, pine, cedar, poplar, walnut, chestnut, &c., from the valley of Red river on to the Gap, passing through a country susceptible of settlement and cultivation, &c., and securing to Cincinnati all Eastern Kentucky trade, coal, iron, oil, salt, timber, advantages of water power, &c., making it the cheapest route to every respect, and one certain to succeed to you boundless trade and wealth.

The latest intelligence from Europe, in regard to cholera, says the N. Y. Times, shows that we in America, must begin to "set our house in order." The only point of doubt thus far about the present invasion of cholera, with medical men, has been whether it was more than an epidemic of the Mediterranean basin. Till recently, the disease had not left the shores of that sea. In Italy, no inland towns had been attacked, and even cities in the filthiest condition, such as Verona, had altogether escaped the pestilence. France had, indeed, been assailed, but it was on the coast—at Marseilles. Now, however, we hear of cases in the interior of Italy, and above all, the news reaches us that cholera has broken out in Paris and other parts of interior France. It cannot be long probably before cases are reported in England. Winter is not necessarily a safeguard against it, nor extreme cold. In the great attack of 1830, the pestilence raged all Winter frightfully in St. Petersburg, and broke out in England first in October, remaining torpid, as it were, till the next Spring, and then raging through the cities of Great-Britain. It did not appear here till June. It is not improbable that as the season is so far advanced before it has reached Paris, its ravages may be but slight this Autumn, and next Spring may witness its reappearance in Western Europe. If that shall prove the fact, the pestilence will inevitably cross the ocean, and appear here next summer. Physicians already notice a certain choleric aspect to diseases this year—a peculiarity said often to precede a general attack of Asiatic cholera. If this mysterious agency which produces cholera—this current or wave of invisible fungi or animalculæ or malarial is on its progress around the world, no quarantine or exclusion can shut it out. In the first invasion it broke out in New York soon after it appeared in Montreal.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, by order of the Secretary, has issued a circular to the chiefs of all the Treasury bureaus directing them to notify all the clerks that the hours for office duty are between nine and four, which hours they are expected to devote to their business. An examination is to be instituted into the qualifications of all the clerks, and those not efficient or industrious will be removed by disabled officers and soldiers.

The Fenian Congress in session at Philadelphia, have adopted a new Constitution which effects radical changes, abolishing the office of Head Center, and creating a President and Military, Naval and Financial Bureaus, and a Secretary of the Treasury and of War, who shall have control of their several departments. All appointments must be made by the President, and all appropriations must be ratified by the Senate. The new Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood is after the plan of the Constitution of the United States, the committee having taken that instrument as their model. Besides the Military Board and Secretaries the Constitution provides for an Assistant Inspector General for each State.

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According to the New York Herald's Toronto correspondent, the Fenian movement is creating great excitement in Canada. It is believed the design is to seize that country by it, and not Ireland, into which it is expected England will throw her troops. The Canadian Government is making considerable military changes, and looking after the troops where there is an Irish element in them.

A dispatch from Washington, dated Oct. 24, says:—

Secretary McCulloch intimates that it is the expenditures of the War Department for the next year are reduced in the same ratio as in the estimate by the Secretary of the Navy for his Department, the total expenditures of the Government, exclusive of interest on the public debt, will be brought within \$100,000,000.

A dispatch, dated St. Louis, Mo., October 24, says:—

The Indians of the plains are on the rampage again. As fast as the troops are withdrawn the Indians follow in their track, committing depredations and spreading desolation wherever they go. On Friday last a party of them attacked a train at Bull's Station, a few miles west of Julesburg, ran off the stock, and killed one man. Yesterday they killed three men, and wounded several others, at Alkali, 50 miles this side of Julesburg. The overland mail coaches have again stopped running. These outrages were doubtless committed by the same band, and indicate that they design to break up the northern route of travel, if possible. A gentleman just from that region, says it is their avowed determination, and in the present unprotected condition of the route, they can do nothing to accomplish it. If something is not speedily done by the Government to keep this road open, travel will not only be suspended, but telegraphic communication with the Pacific coast cut off."

The Tennessee Senate, on the 19th inst., by a vote of 10 against 9, voted in favor of admitting colored persons as witnesses in the State Courts. The measure has yet to pass the House.

The North Carolina State Convention adjourned on the 19th inst., to assemble again on the 23rd of May. An ordinance was passed preventing any future legislature assuming or paying any debt created directly or indirectly for the prosecution of the rebellion.

The Hons. Will. L. Shankey and J. L. Alcorn have been elected by the Mississippi Legislature, to the U. S. Senate.

The steamship Hibernian arrived at New York, on Monday last, with five days' later news from Europe. It brings the correspondence between Mr. Adams, our Minister to Great Britain, and Earl Russell concerning the right of the United States to claim indemnity for the outrages and robberies of English built and equipped rebel pirates. The claim is firmly pressed by Mr. Adams, and is as firmly disallowed by Earl Russell. No definite result was arrived at. Earl Russell refused to submit the question to arbitration, but was willing that a commission should be appointed to consider the points at issue. The tone of the correspondence gives rise to expressions of anxiety in leading London journals, and will awaken renewed interest in the matter in this country.

The new Cabinet question, says a dispatch from Washington, under date of the 23d inst., is the chief topic of importance, and is exciting considerable discussion in political circles. It is currently reported that General McClellan has been requested to return home to take the position of Secretary of War. General Butler is also named as the Radical candidate for the same position. Thomas B. Florence, named for Secretary of the Navy, and Montgomery Blair is mentioned in connection with the Post office Department.

The approaching change in our relations with China is discussed with earnestness in the English press. The Shanghai correspondent of the London Times states that hitherto the American National representatives have been treated with ill-concealed dislike and in some instances with contempt. He attributes this fact partly to the absence of an American fleet in Chinese waters and partly to the habit of making Consuls out of missionaries.—

Now that a United States' fleet is on the road to China, an extraordinary change is anticipated in the mutual diplomatic relations of the two countries. The Times speculates whether the first introduction of the American fleet will not be of a hostile character. The American citizen, Burgrave, for whose restoration an imperative demand has been made by the United States, is on its progress around the world, no quarantine or exclusion can shut it out. In the first invasion it broke out in New York soon after it appeared in Montreal.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, by order of the Secretary, has issued a circular to the chiefs of all the Treasury bureaus directing them to notify all the clerks that the hours for office duty are between nine and four, which hours they are expected to devote to their business.

An examination is to be instituted into the qualifications of all the clerks, and those not efficient or industrious will be removed by disabled officers and soldiers.

President Johnson sent the following dispatch in relation to the repudiation of the rebel debt, to W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina:—

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 18, 1865.

W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina:

Every dollar of the State debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion to which they were opposed. Those who have given their names for the obligation of the State in violation of law, constitution, and will of the people, must meet their fate. It is a misfortune and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the Government of the United States. I repeat that the loyal people of North Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of the indebtedness created in carrying on the rebellion.

I trust and hope that the people of United States will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest degree of the rebellion, which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the Government in carrying out the obligations imposed by the Constitution.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Post, dated Washington, Oct. 24, says:—

Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, says he will not put on the list of members the name of any person claiming to be elected from a State that has been in the rebellion. To do so, he says, would be deciding one of the most important questions before Congress, and let in eight Southern members at the outset upon the subject of their recognition, and would end the controversy in their favor at once.

A dispatch from Washington, dated Oct. 24, says:—

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that a person born in the United States, and who removes to a foreign country and takes the oath of allegiance to the Government thereof, and subsequently returns to the United States, must, on arriving to make application for a patent, be regarded as a subject of the Government to which he removed, until he complies with the naturalization laws of the United States. The decision was occasioned by the application for a patent by an individual born in the State of Maine, who removed to Nova Scotia and swore allegiance to the Queen, and who, at the expiration of ten years, returned to the United States.

The Secretary of War issued an order on Monday last, declaring that, hereafter, all persons who have failed to report, being drafted, are not to be deemed deserters, and will not be liable to arrest in future. He also directs that such who have been arrested shall be immediately released from confinement.

The Tennessee Senate, on the 19th inst., by a vote of 10 against 9, voted in favor of admitting colored persons as witnesses in the State Courts. The measure has yet to pass the House.

The North Carolina State Convention adjourned on the 19th inst., to assemble again on the 23rd of May. An ordinance was passed preventing any future legislature assuming or paying any debt created directly or indirectly for the prosecution of the rebellion.

The Hons. Will. L. Shankey and J. L. Alcorn have been elected by the Mississippi Legislature, to the U. S. Senate.

A dispatch, dated Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, says:—

A startling discovery has been made in this city within the last few days. A large number of thieves have been depredating around the city for some time past, all efforts to catch them have been unavailing until lately. It has been ascertained that there are five different caves under the city, which are occupied by thieves, burglars, and counterfeiters. The McNary vault, in the grave yard, has been under guard and men set to work to effect an entrance to the cave. As fast as earth is removed fresh earth is thrown up from the inside of the vault. This is the same cave that Muriel and his gang occupied when engaged in running off negroes and horses. The affair has been kept secret, but leaked out in spite of the military.

A year ago it was reported that the McNary tomb was used as a place to store plunder, and it is currently reported that a large, covering five acres and very deep, is directly under the city. One man swears to having thoroughly explored the entire cavern from one end to the other. A guard has been stationed over the Acken and Harden tombs. The locksmith gives his opinion that the lock of the McNary tomb has been used recently. The entrance looks like a fissure in the rock. The discovery originated from the fact that quite a number of murders have been committed in the immediate vicinity, which lead to an investigation disclosing the above fact.

A dispatch, dated New York, Oct. 23, says:—

Henry Ward Beecher yesterday delivered a sermon in which he gave his unequivocal endorsement of President Johnson and his reconstruction policy, urged forbearance and kindness toward the South, insisting they must regulate negro suffrage for themselves, disowning northern interference, claimed we must have confidence in the loyal professions of the Southerners, and that their self-respect must not be offended. He also put forth kind words for General Lee.

Mr. John Hoppy, of the Nashville Banner, gives the following account of his application to the President for pardon:

"Had a personal interview with the Chief Magistrate, and asked him for a small pardon, if he had any more left. Chief Magistrate wanted to know what position I held in the rebel army. The answer was faint, somewhat hesitating, and a little shaky. I said 'quartermaster.' Chief Magistrate chuckled and turned his head to conceal a sardonic smile. 'My ancient and venerable friend,' he said, 'you think that your department of the rebellion endangered the Union cause, your innocence is a pardon in itself.'

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The homestead of the late Edward Everett, in Boston, together with articles of household furniture, including pictures, busts, &c., were sold on the 19th inst., at auction under the direction of the Probate Court. The real estate comprised 4,113 square feet of ground with the mansion, and sold to Francis B. Hays, Esq., for \$13,85 per square foot, bringing the sum of \$56,971.48. There was a considerable crowd of bidders composed chiefly of the admirers of the scholar and statesman who desired some moments from the homestead, which he so long occupied. A statue of Daniel Webster brought \$30, while one of the same kind of Henry Clay brought only \$10.50. The many articles sold brought rather low prices. A mahogany center table sold for only \$9, and a valuable pair of globes, celestial and terrestrial, only \$23. In the line of curiosities, a large pair of buck's horns sold for \$1.75. A rifle captured from the rebels at Ft. Henry, \$83.25. A cannon ball from the battlefield of New Orleans was knocked down at \$3.25, and another fired in the valley "head round the world" at Lexington, was sold for \$3. Bound volumes of newspapers of the first quarter of the present century, including several years of the Daily Advertiser, brought \$1.40 each.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican makes the following remarks upon the verdict of Connecticut, against negro suffrage:—

"If there had been any doubt before as to what Congress might or might not do in the matter, the decision of Connecticut settles it. There will be no attempt to force negro suffrage on the Southern States by Federal authority, or to exclude Representatives and Senators from States that have not granted this right to their freedmen. It would be too absurd to pretend that their State governments are not republican, in the sense of the Constitution, because colored citizens are excluded from the suffrage, when a New England State has just voted that negro suffrage is not republican, either in that or the party sense, and five-sixths of the free States agree with her. Nor would it be less preposterous to say to southern men that we cannot trust them to do justice to the freed negroes unless they can protect themselves by the ballot, while we can trust ourselves to do justice to our colored citizens, without that protection. In fact, the decision of Connecticut postpones the whole question, as a national one, making it necessary to argue the question for years to come, for it is one of the things that will be agitated until settled."

About \$5,000,000 were required last year to pay pensions. The estimates for the next year will be considerably above \$10,000,000.

The official returns published in Paris shows that from the beginning of the season, on the first day of October, to the end of August last, the number of manufacturers in operation producing sugar from beet-root was three hundred and ninety-eight—thirty-two more than at the corresponding date of last year. The quantity of sugar made was 194,014 tons, and, adding quantity on hand, and entries, the total to be disposed of was 169,192 tons, which was 42,795 more than at the end of August, 1864.

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The market for Beeswax is active, and

The Apple Tree in the Lane.
It stood close by where on leather hinge
The gate swing back from the grassy lane;
When the cows came home, the apple tree
Was mated with the hill and plain.
Its boughs knotty and gnarled by time,
Waved to and fro in the idle breeze,
When the spring days wave a blushing crown
Of blossoms bright for the apple-tree.

Its shadow fell o'er the crystal stream
That all the long, bright summer days,
Like a silver thread 'mid the waving grass,
Reflected back the golden rays.
On the Monday sun that madly shone
To find the faint of the bracelet dry,
But the light clouds showered tear-drops down
Till the glad brook laughed as it gilded by.

Never was the apple half so sweet,
Golden russet striped with red,
As those that fell in the bright sun,
When the apple tree had reached its peak.
We plucked the branches or ceased,
A resting place for youthful friends,
Was the apple tree in days of yore,
And oft we've sat beneath its shade
And talked bright dreams of the future o'er.

And when the warm October sun
Shone on the maple's scarlet robe,
We gathered apples and ate them,
And the sun set on a golden glow.
The stately hickory crown'd the hill,
The dark pines rise above the plains—
But the one we prize far more than they
Is the apple tree in the pasture lane.

Long years have passed, and cows no more
Come home at night through the grassy lane;
Where the gate swing back on leather hinge,
I stand and gaze on the plain.
No more the hickory's magic glow,
Or the crystal stream as it rippled on,
And the apple tree in the pasture lane
Is but a dream of the day by-gone.

A young widow was asked why she was
going to get married so soon after the death
of her first husband.—"Oh, la," said she,
"I do it to prevent trottin' myself to death
on account of dear Tom."

"What do you intend to do with Jefferson Davis?" asked an Englishman of a re-turned soldier the other day. "It would
be blasted cruel to hang him, you know.
Now, what do you intend to do with him?"
The soldier replied that they proposed to
borrow the Island of St. Helena and shut
him up there as the Helen did Napoleon.

A shoemaker was the other day fitting
a customer with a pair of boots, when the
buyer observed that he had but one objection
to them, which was that the soles were
a little too thick. "It that is all," replied
Crispin, "put on the boots and the objection
will gradually wear away."

A lady applied to Reynolds, the philanthropist, in behalf of an orphan.—After
he had given liberally, she said—"When
he is old enough I will teach him to name
and thank his benefactor."—"Stop," said
the good man, "thou art mistaken; we do
not thank the clouds for rain. Teach him
to thank Him who giveth the clouds and the
rain."

A good story is told of a country gentle-man, who for the first time, heard an
Episcopal Bishop preach. He had read
much of the aristocracy of the Church, and
when he returned home, he was asked if the
people were stuck up. "Ashaw no," replied
he, "why the minister preached in
his shirt sleeves!"

The London Times makes the following
not very creditable admission, when it
says "drinking has become so interwoven
with the very life and soul of every English
nation of importance, that the idea
of closing grog-shops on election days is
simply inadmissible."

A leading western merchant, addicted to
old Bourbon, was wont to shut himself up
in a room over his store "to sleep it off."
On one of these occasions he gave his partner
special orders not to allow any one to
go into his room.—"But," said he hesitating,
"if my wife comes down you may
let her in—she's a particular friend of
mine!"

We have a great many things, Dr. Guthrie says, taught in the schools now—
physiology, philology, craniology, geology,
and what the better is a girl for it all
when she becomes a tradesman's wife?
She cannot darn her stockings, bake her
bread, boil a potato or light a fire. When
I see a servant make two or three attempts
to light a fire, I am tempted to say: My
good friend, let me try and do it for you.
I do not, remember, despise those ologies;
but I am for stitching, baking, and
boiling."

Many of our readers will remember the
fatal duel in 1838, between two members
of Congress, Messrs. Grimes, of Kentucky,
and Cilley, of Maine, in which the latter
was killed. In a letter to a friend, in 1844,
Mr. Grimes said: "I will add with the
most unaffected sincerity, that, in a com-
munity where public sentiment sanctions
this practice, (duelling,) it requires a much
higher order of courage to refuse to fight than
to fight; and if I have one ardent wish
which is greater than any other on this
subject, it is that, if I shall ever be so situated,
I may find myself possessed of that
higher order of courage."

The Boston Commonwealth tells a good
story, to the effect that some six or seven
years ago as Mr. W., a friend and admirer
of Rev. Theodore Parker, was walking
in Winter street, one Sunday morning,
reading a paper, a gentleman stepped up
and asked him if he would direct him to
Trinity Church. Mr. W. did so, adding
at the same time, "I perceive you are a
stranger, and if you will stop in Music
Hall, my honor for it you will hear more
truth in one half hour than has been de-
bated in Trinity Church in twenty-five years."

The stranger thanked Mr. W., with a bland
smile, saying, "Excuse me, sir, but I am
going to officiate in that church, in an hon-
orable way, myself, this morning!" Mr. W.
passed on, with a low whistle.

Ladies, when being courted, ought not
to object to the moderate use of tobacco.
They should recollect that where there is a flame
there must be smoke.

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How long did Adam remain in Paradise
before he sinned?" asked an amiable
spouse of her husband. "Till he got a wife,"
was the calm reply.

"How fish hang around the bait till
they are hooked!" said an old gentleman,
as he pushed through a crowd of boys wait-
ing the egress of the ladies at a church
door.

"All bitters have heating tendency or
effect," said a doctor to a young lady. "You
will except a bitter cold morning, won't
you, doctor?" inquired the lady.

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